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DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

AGENTS FOR
DR. PAUL'S MANICURE SPECIALITIES.

"CERAMINE" for thinning finger tips, face, and lips, per pot \$1.
"POUDRE LUSTRALE" gives a brilliant shell-like transparency to the nails, per box \$1.
"EMERY BOARDS" for bevelling the rough edges of the nails after use of the file, etc. 50.
"ORANGE WOOD STICKS." A valuable novelty introduced in Dr. Paul's system of Manicure to apply the "Cleansing Fluid" under the free margin of nails and thus avoid the danger of scratching with steel instruments, etc. 50.
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"CLEANSING FLUID" instantly removes all stains from the surface and underneath the nails, per bot. \$1.

(Telephone No. 56.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old lauded Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.
The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case	Per Bottle
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	\$10	\$1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	15	1.50

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Green Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale, Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule	14	1.50
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.50

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	\$4	\$4.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	5.00
C. St. Julien	7	7.50
D. La Rose	11	12.00

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	\$12	\$1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1875 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C. Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva	4.50	0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Lowland Island	\$1.50	per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Maraschino
Curacao	Herrington's Cherry Cordial
Chartreuse	Dr. Sargent's Angostura Bitters, &c.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

At Kluang, on the 23rd instant, the wife of W. G. LAY, I. M. Customs, of a daughter.
At Shanghai, on the 24th instant, the wife of RAOULE DE NULLY, I. M. Customs, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1891.

AN AMENDE HONORABLE.

We have to express our extreme regret that an article appeared in last evening's *Telegraph*, under the heading of "Character Sketches." We trust it is almost unnecessary to explain that it was published without either the knowledge, or consent of the Editor, who now takes the earliest possible opportunity of unreservedly withdrawing the statements therein contained; and who at the same time expresses the hope that his action in dismissing the two men responsible for its appearance is a sufficient indication that no one, more than himself, regrets that the article in question—which was entirely foreign to the policy of the paper, should have ever appeared in the columns of the *Telegraph*.

TELEGRAMS.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

HOSPITALITY APPRECIATED.

LONDON, July 29th.
The Italian Crown Prince at the Mansion House Banquet declared that he would never forget the hearty welcome accorded him in England.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Vernon* left Nagasaki at 5 p.m. yesterday, for this port.

ACCORDING to latest advices the U.S.S. *Alliance* was awaiting telegraphic instructions at Shanghai before proceeding to sea.

AN Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618 S.C. will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday, the 31st proximo, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A COLLISION occurred in the Shanghai river on the 26th between the *Wingchow* and *Glandow*. The damage done to the former steamer is slight, but the latter vessel has a hole in her starboard side above the water line.

DR. DOBERCK reports at 10.20 a.m. to-day that at 5 p.m. yesterday directions were given to hoist the red cone, pointing downwards. Barometer falling slowly at all stations. Gradients on the China coast are steep for N. E. winds. The centre of the depression appears to be to the eastward of the Farallones. Weather warm, moist, and unsettled.

RUMOURS were going the rounds of Shanghai on the 26th of a serious rising in Honan, and the rebels were supposed to have invaded Hupoh, and to be marching on Hankow. It, however, was really a trivial affair of some mountain bandits, who burnt some roadside inns at Shanghai on the frontier of Hupoh, and plundered a caravan of twenty-three wheelbarrows which was on its way to Hankow, after which the bandits retired to their mountain fastnesses.

THE *Peking Gazette* reports that the Governor General of Chihli having reported that the former Tatar Fuh-kwang after being degraded had contributed Tls. 10,000 towards the relief of destitute people, the donor was restored to the rank of expectant Tatar. To this restoration objections have been raised. Fuh-kwang was originally a clerk in the Canton Customs Office, and gradually purchased his several ranks. The objections are that he re-purchased his ranks far too cheaply, and that the ancient regulations regarding the purchase of office rank and title should be upheld more strictly in future, although, in the present case, an alteration cannot take place, an Imperial Edict settling the matter having been promulgated.

THE *Nippon* observes that Russia and China have in recent years alternately attempted to make their influence supreme in the peninsula of Korea. In 1886, Russia first approached the Korean Court with a proposal for a secret treaty, but the attempt failed owing to active interference by China. Three years afterwards, China produced considerable excitement by an attempt to depose the present King of Korea. And now it is again the turn of Russia to push her claims. So the contest is going on between these two Powers, and Korea's independence is in greater danger than ever. In two other articles the *Nippon* invokes the civility of its countrymen to help their unfortunate neighbors' endeavours to maintain an independent status. Further it is the interest of Japan to keep Korea free, for should the peninsula be occupied by Russia, the safety of this country would be at once menaced, and the Tokyo journal remarks that Japan is bound by every consideration to avert such an event.

THE *Kokkai* is responsible for the following snake story. It says that on the 17th instant a man called Nomura Tachichi, fifty years of age, went out with his wife Otsu, who was forty-eight, to pursue his usual avocation of trading in Koshikamara, province of Tanba. The husband and wife separated at a place called Matsunuma. Shortly afterwards while engaged in felling a tree, Tachichi thought he heard his wife cry out. Running to the place, he was horrified to find that a huge snake, described as being three feet in circumference, had Otsu's head in its mouth and was engaged in swallowing her, despite her struggles. Tachichi ran off to the hamlet and summoned seven or eight of his neighbors, who, when they reached the scene of the catastrophe, found that the snake had swallowed the woman as far as her neck, and was slowly making its way to the head. They were too much terrified to touch it, and it finally effected its escape unharmed. This monster of Tanba and the mermaid of Toshihima must be bracketed together.

THE following inscription has been discovered on a tomb in an old churchyard—
Here lies the body of Jonathan Ram, His son's in the bosom of Abraham. That's all very well for Jonathan Ram—But, say, how about poor Abraham?

ACCORDING to the *Japan Mail* the visit of the Chinese squadron continues to attract journalistic attention. The *Yiji Shimo* remarks that though its countrymen had not failed to keep themselves informed of the development made by the Chinese Navy, they have nevertheless been surprised to discover that the real progress of their neighbors in this direction is far more remarkable than they had imagined. Our contemporary believes that Western nations fall into the same error with the Japanese Navy as the Japanese people have hitherto made about the Chinese. Consequently, it repeats what it has more than once suggested, that the Government should send out a squadron of war vessels on a voyage round the world. Such a step, we are assured by the Tokyo Journal, would do much to remove the misconceptions entertained by Occidental nations about the progress of Japan. It is not the *Yiji Shimo* intention to compare the navies of Japan and China, but it cannot refrain from noting that the Japanese navy is far ahead of the Chinese in the qualities which constitute the real strength of a navy, namely the ability, skill, and discipline of its officers and men. It recommends that, before a Chinese squadron visits Europe and America, the Japanese Government should fit out a fleet of vessels at no matter what cost, for a voyage round the world.

THERE are at present, says a recent issue of the *Kokkai*, 18 men-of-war in Yokohama representing the English, American, Portuguese, and Chinese nationalities. This paper refers to the following quaint manner of the different characteristics of the men of the squadrons visiting there—The sailors belonging to these vessels are coming on shore daily and we thus have an opportunity of becoming familiar with their distinctive traits; the following being the general opinion of the public regarding them. The Chinese officers when in private dress are chiefly distinguishable from the ordinary Chinamen of the port by the somewhat superior material and make of their garments, although they certainly exhibit greater dignity of carriage. The sailors are generally vulgar, and very few of them have any nautical smarts. As they spend but little money, they are not popular at the public houses, and before they enter any drinking establishment they look in to enquire whether there are any other sailors there, and if not they enter, but if there are other nationals there already, they go away, which is very ridiculous. The English sailors are very strong and big, and are very proud. They indulge the national love of spending money, but their proud manner of doing so makes everyone furious. As the American flag-ship *Monocacy* has been lying in the harbour now for some three years, the sailors have become accustomed to the manners and customs of this country, and they meet our sailors about the docks, they always congregate, a friendly way, and sometimes our sailors are quite at a loss how to respond to their hearty greetings. The Portuguese sailors are very like the Japanese in appearance, but unless they have just received their pay they do not spend much money.

A STRANGE story of a haunted bit of land comes from Buddington township, Indiana, which land will probably soon be a subject for a court case. In 1812 an eccentric Englishman took squatter possession of 440 acres of land in that locality, and had he not been superstitious, his heirs would likely now be in peaceful possession of the land. When the Englishman settled there was great trouble. There were fearful sounds in the woods, and when he happened to drop a lighted twig into a spring a blue flame came from the water up into his face and frightened him almost to death. This was natural gas, or course, but to the squatter in those days of witchies, it was only an evil genius trying to destroy him. Then the water issuing from the ground, colored everything yellow, and when a tree fell and formed a cross by his door, superstition was too much for the man, and hastily packing his effects, he travelled into Ohio, where he disappeared. William Tomb was next to come into possession, and when the land fell to the lot of his son, the latter decided the entire place to be the Cambria Iron Company. His two sisters entered suit, and secured the land, and then in turn sold it to J. P. Doubtless, and he in his turn sold it to William Ambrose, of Westmoreland county. It was discovered that the land had never been patented, and that the original owner had left no papers or deeds of any sort, leaving a spook and a lawsuit for the present generation. The Cambria Iron Company and other owners are trying to take care of their shares in opposition to several attacks, and the matter is finally to be left to the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the State for settlement.

"In my last letter," says a correspondent in the *Yiji Shimo*, "I referred to a rumour that an intrigue was on foot to conclude a secret treaty with Russia so as to bring Korea under the latter's sway, and that an ambassador was to be secretly despatched to St. Petersburg for the purpose. I now learn that the intrigue was organized by the King's family, and that the ambassador selected by them was Prince Seishaku, an intimate friend of Ming Oshichi. But several reasons have prevented his starting on his mission. Chief among these reasons is the fact that if news of the affair reached China, very troublesome results might ensue, and that the Queen and many influential members of the Government being opposed to the project, the King has refrained from ratifying Prince Seishaku's appointment. The Ming family, however, are very anxious to prosecute the design and give his sanction at once. I have not succeeded in obtaining a copy of the secret treaty, but I understand that it contains a clause placing Korea under Russian protection. In a memorial addressed by one of the Ministers of State some time ago to the King, this sentence occurs:—'Europeans are honest and faithful, but the Chinese are stupid and slow, and the Japanese crafty and unscrupulous. Japan preserves an amicable attitude towards us externally, but we must not become too intimate with her.' This sentence gives a clue to the views of the Ming family, and indicates their desire to give the sanction at once. The Russian policy, but unfortunately for them their secret was divulged and the Representatives of the Foreign Powers have reported the affair to their Governments. The intrigue owes its origin to the Russian Minister in this country, and prominent members of the Ming family—Ming Yeh-shun, Ming Yeh-shan, Ming Oshichi, and Ming Yeh-yoku—were promised large sums of money. Last year when a similar rumour was circulated, the Chinese Representative, Mr. Yuan, said that if the story proved correct, he should tie up the Prime Minister and the other conspirators and send them to China to be dealt with. What course he will adopt on this occasion, I hope to report by next mail. We repeat this story as an indication of the suspicions that apparently exist, rather than because we place faith in its details.

As an instance of the difficulty Chinese tongues experience in getting round European names, a witness in a small police case to-day is variously recorded as saying he was on board the *Boulogne*, *Verona*, and finally *Bologna*. Wonder if he meant the *Bellona*?

THE body of the foreigner who was found in the Shanghai river on the 17th ult. has now been identified as that of Ingebreth Johannessen, a sailor belonging to the Norwegian steamer *Bankhoff* *Hemthien*. Identification was effected through the medium of deceased's clothes and a knife that he wore.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifteenth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at noon to-day. There were present—Messrs. P. Ryrie, (chairman) E. R. Bellillo, F. A. Gomes, L. Poesnecker (directors) R. A. Gubbay, H. J. Gomes, B. N. Elias, G. E. Levy, A. T. G. Silva, E. J. Moses, A. S. Cohen, F. Henderson, H. Humphreys, A. J. B. Soares, M. H. Michael, S. L. Dargy, Wong Ping Lum and T. Arnold (Secretary).

The Chairman said that the report was not particularly brilliant, the earnings of the fleet, through the great competition, being much less than they were in previous years. One of the reasons was the excess of tonnage on the Canton River, and another that a great portion of the paying cargo which the Company used to get was now sent down by junks. The P. & O. Company, for instance, had sent one steamer up to Canton to load several thousand tons of cargo direct for London. The repairs they would see, had been very heavy, but the directors were in hopes that they would be lighter in future, especially now that the Back Reach had been opened, as the boats would not have to drag over the bar, and repairs to their bottoms would not be required. As to the *Huangshan*, the claim on the builders had been referred to arbitration, and it would be out of place to say anything about the matter at present. The opposition, as they were aware, still continued, there had been reports from time to time that it had been withdrawn, but somehow or other it didn't come off. It had been suggested by several large shareholders that the field of the Company's operations might with advantage be extended in the North, and unless matters improved in the Canton River the question would receive the serious consideration of the directors. He then invited questions, and, there being none, moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Cohen seconded, and it was agreed to. Messrs. Bellillo and Poesnecker were re-elected as directors, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Solomon.

Messrs. A. O. D'Gourdin and F. Henderson were re-elected auditors, on the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Bellillo.

The Chairman having announced that dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow, the proceedings terminated.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present—H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Officer Administering the Government, Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary), Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General), Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General), Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General), Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer), Messrs. J. J. Keswick, T. H. Whitehead, and Ho Kai.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

GOVERNMENT SUNDAY LABOUR.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead asked the following question:

Will the Government lay upon the table copies of Lord Kintore's despatch, dated 16th October last, to the Officer Administering the Government on the subject of inserting in all Government contracts a provision that under such contracts work shall not be carried out on Sundays except in very urgent cases, copies of the Honorable F. Fleming's despatch in reply, and copies of Sir Wm. Des Vaux's despatch to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, dated 20th February last, on the same question?

His Excellency:—The first despatch named in this question will be laid on the table, I believe it has not yet been received from the printer. (The despatch had just then arrived, and was laid on the table.) There does not appear to be any despatch by the Hon. F. Fleming in reply to that. With regard to the third despatch referred to in this question, Sir G. W. Des Vaux, I find that no reply has yet been received from the Secretary of State to that despatch, and it is not customary to publish despatches which have not yet been replied to by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Whitehead—I think the despatch referred to has already been published in a Blue Book laid on the table of the House of Commons.

His Excellency—I was speaking of publication by this Council. I don't know who else may have seen it. It is the custom here not to publish despatches as I have stated.

The following is the despatch respecting Sunday Labour on Government Works laid on the table—Downing Street, 16th October, 1890. Sir—With reference to your despatch No. 153 of the 17th of May last, I have the honour to forward, for your information, copies of correspondence with the Crown Agents, as noted in the margin, relative to the engagement of a Foreman Mason for the Praya Works. In regard to the question of Sunday labour, referred to in your despatch under acknowledgment, I have the honour to observe that you will have also received my circular despatch of 31st July last, enclosing a report of a discussion in the House of Lords on this subject. You will have learned from any speech on the occasion of that discussion, that in the Sanial Settlements all Government contracts now contain a provision that work under such contracts shall not be carried out on Sunday, except in very urgent cases, and, on special authority, I would suggest that a similar rule should be adopted in Hongkong if it has not already been adopted.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, Knutsford.

THE CENTRAL MARKET.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead moved the following resolution:—
That in view of His Excellency Governor Des Vaux's Minutes, dated the 3rd and 14th

April, 1891, and of the opinions expressed therein, and as it is impossible for non-professional men to decide between the designs of the Honourable the Surveyor-General and the designs of Mr. H. W. Willis, or to determine as to the best method of dealing with a work of such importance as the proposed New Central Market, a Commission be appointed with full power to call for papers, to examine professional and other witnesses, and to report to the Council on the whole subject.

He said—Your Excellency, I rise to move the resolution of which I gave notice. The subject of the proposed new Central Market is one of very great importance. Something like a quarter of a million of dollars of the ratepayers' money is going to be spent on the building alone, irrespective of the cost of the land. The matter has been long under consideration, and already great delay has taken place. Plans were originally prepared by the former Surveyor-General, but these were disapproved by the present Surveyor-General. The plans and designs of the present Surveyor-General have been disapproved by His Excellency Sir G. W. Des Vaux, and the request of Mr. Brown, a professional man, Mr. Willis, an architect of high qualifications, was got out from home to look after the work pertaining to an architect in connection with this and other Government buildings. It seems that under the order of His Excellency Sir W. Des Vaux the architect prepared plans and designs, and these as well as the Surveyor-General's plans and designs were submitted to Governor Des Vaux. He evidently was unable to decide the question, and as it was one of very great importance, the matter was referred to the Public Works Committee. In the Public Works Committee I moved certain resolutions—That as it is impossible for non-professional men to determine as to the best method of dealing with a work of such importance as the proposed New Central Market, local architects be invited to send in designs for a New Central Market with detailed plans and estimates, the building to be erected on the present foundations, Government to offer two prizes therefor, and that in consequence of the minutes of His Excellency Governor Sir William Des Vaux dated the 3rd and 14th April, 1891, this Committee be called upon to decide between the designs of the Honourable the Surveyor-General and those of Mr. H. W. Willis. I further moved "that this Committee be empowered to decide between the designs of the Honourable the Surveyor-General and of Mr. H. W. Willis; and I asked that a Commission be appointed with power to call professional and other witnesses before it to examine them and report. This was not allowed, and I now bring the matter up in Council because I feel that it is one of such very great importance and such a huge amount of money is going to be spent on it that although it does involve further delay I think the subject ought to be referred to a Commission of men of experience and standing in the Colony. I may be permitted to refer to H. E. Sir W. Des Vaux's minute dated 2nd April, which stated that he did not intend to take any further action, without additional advice; Mr. Brown was not an architect, and had invited a gentleman of that profession to deal with that portion of the work. He should be given the papers and allowed to report fully on the subject. Mr. Brown should not in any way influence that report, but should make his own remarks in a covering letter. Sir W. Des Vaux further asked whether plans and detailed estimates had been prepared for the whole of the work, or whether the objectionable system had been followed of preparing plans for only a part and leaving the estimates for the rest an unknown quantity.

The Surveyor-General—Will the hon. member also read the reply to that minute, which was also before the Committee?
Mr. Whitehead proceeded to read His Excellency's remarks, to the effect that the work done to the foundations had been, according to practical men, unnecessarily expensive. There was a further minute by His Excellency, which he desired to read, dated 14th April last, saying that this matter was of such importance that notwithstanding the delay involved he desired further to refer the matter to a final decision. There was a marked difference of opinion between Mr. Brown and Mr. Willis, who had been appointed by Mr. Brown's desire. His Excellency's natural inclination would have been to support the head of the department, but unfortunately experience did not lead him to have great confidence in Mr. Brown's opinions with regard to building work, and he was bound to give weight to what Mr. Willis urged. His adverse views might proceed from want of knowledge of the climate and local circumstances, and although he might have made mistakes at first through this, yet, his Excellency concluded, he could scarcely mark him as altogether wrong. After saying these minutes Mr. Whitehead resumed—Your Excellency, this matter I understand has not been referred to the Sanitary Board, though the Sanitary Board will have to deal with the market lot on 31. I understand that they will be responsible for it, and I think that it would have been well had they been consulted on the matter. Sir W. Des Vaux referred the matter in dispute to the Public Works Committee, but I think the Public Works Committee was not quite the proper body for this reason—the Surveyor-General is President of the Public Works Committee, and he is also a party to the dispute. I think that instead of having referred to that Committee, it might have been safely referred to a Commission such as that which I now propose: I do not think the public will be satisfied unless the matter is referred to a Commission. Such a very large amount of money is going to be spent on this building that I think it is absolutely necessary to have further advice, and that advice can be very easily obtained by a Commission of men who would be involved would not extend over a long period. I therefore beg to move the resolution I am very sorry that the senior unofficial member is not able to be present, as he had promised to second the motion. But I hope that one of my hon. colleagues will do so.

There being no second the motion fell to the ground.

The Acting Colonial Secretary said that he had intended to move an amendment to Mr. Whitehead's motion. That had fallen through, and therefore the amendment could not be put. He could only bring his views forward as a separate motion, and no notice had been given, so that the Standing Orders would have to be suspended if hon. members wished to discuss the subject.

ARMY CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Arms Consolidation Bill. The only new part was in two sections.

(1) Whenever any ship whether under weight or not (being a ship of war or ship having the status of a ship of war) is about to leave the waters of the Colony it shall be lawful for the Master or Officer in charge thereof for the time being without any warrant for the purpose to search or cause to be searched all passengers, their luggage, baggage, and goods for arms or ammunition and for that purpose when necessary, to use force or to break open any cases, boxes or other receptacles

wherein any arms or may be reasonably suspected to be concealed.

(2) Any person being in possession or having the control of such arms or ammunition may be arrested forthwith by the master or any other officer of the ship and unless such person shall satisfactorily account for such arms or ammunition he shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding \$250 with or without imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months with or without hard labour and such arms or ammunition shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Any person who shall obstruct, hinder or resist or assist in obstructing, hindering or resisting any search or arrest authorised by this Ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour in addition to any other penalty or punishment he may be liable to by law or under this Ordinance.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney-General—I have to move the first reading to the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance. All the material alterations will be found printed in italics. The Acting Colonial-Secretary seconded, and it was agreed to.

THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Treasurer asked that the Committee on this Bill should stand over for a week. —Agreed to.

THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney-General asked that the second reading of the Opium Ordinance, 1891, stand over. It was most important Bill, primarily affecting the Government, through the revenue, and also the Opium Farmer. Several important amendments had been suggested, which he desired to consider in detail, and as the Opium Farmer had only just returned from Japan it would be as well to leave the matter over for a while.

Mr. Ho Kai asked that the Bill should be circulated before the next meeting, that the members of Council might have an opportunity of considering it.

The Acting Attorney-General promised that that should be done if possible.
Mr. Whitehead added that it was absolutely necessary that the Bill should receive the consideration of the members before meeting; the opium merchants were particularly interested in it, and although they were here for their own benefit the Colony also derived considerable profit through them.

His Excellency, in concurring, said that every effort would be made to enable those interested to consider the draft measure in good time.

THE SUNDAY REST REPEAL BILL.

REJECTED!

Mr. Whitehead—I rise to move the second reading of the Bill called "An Ordinance to amend the Sunday Cargos-Working Ordinance, 1891." I am aware that your Excellency has received a telegram from the Secretary of State intimating that Her Majesty the Queen has approved of that Ordinance. Notwithstanding that I have been asked to still move the second reading of this amending Bill. The Secretary of State has heard only one side of the question, and I think it is very desirable and necessary that he should hear the other side. At the last meeting of the Council I laid on the table copies of the minutes of a meeting of the shipping firms and others in the Colony, and also a copy of a memorial which is being signed by the Chinese. I also laid upon the table copies of a letter from the senior Unofficial member and myself in connection with the Ordinance. Outside the reasons mentioned in the memorials and the letter I have very little to say, and therefore I move the second reading of the Bill. The hon. senior Unofficial member promised to second, but unfortunately he is absent.

Mr. Ho Kai—I beg to second the proposal that the Bill be read a second time. I see that the Bill seeks nothing beyond the extension of the time before the new Ordinance shall come into effect; it does not strike at the principle of the Ordinance—it simply seeks to gain a little time, until the Secretary of State can be communicated with by those who are opposed to the measure. As such I fully accord to it my support. Of course personally—as I shewed by my vote when the Ordinance was before this Council—my sympathies are with those who tried to obtain one day's rest in seven, whether there are a thousand of them or only a few. I like to have my Sunday rest, and I would like to see everyone else have the same. But at the same time I cannot shut my eyes to the objections raised, and do not doubt there is a very large number of shipping firms, and agents, and merchants, who are opposed to the Ordinance. I must say they have been treated in a very shabby way in one respect; when the Bill came before the Council some time ago it was to a certain extent forced through. True, outside the Council they had frequent opportunities of criticising it, but when it was before us it was to a great extent unopposed. If I remember right the proposer of this present Bill, Mr. Ryrie, both voted against it, and I remember proposing that the second reading of the Bill should

that score, and also, to a certain extent, on the merits of the Bill, which were gone into that petition. He now informs me that that Ordinance has been approved. As regards the changes introduced by the Ordinance, did they meet with any general expression of dissent in this Colony? Did the Press indicate that public feeling was against it? Were petitions placed in public or convenient places, and notice given that they were there, in order that those who felt so strongly on the subject might have an opportunity of recording, promptly and voluntarily, their feelings on the subject? I have heard nothing to that effect. All that I have seen is a petition that has been taken round (inviting signatures); it has only been with difficulty completed within two and a half months of the Ordinance being passed; the majority of the 240 signatures attached to it are those of men who can have very little interest in the matter, 26 appear twice, in two capacities; and the largest firms are not uniformly represented. We hear that a petition is also coming from the Chinese. I have reason to know that very diverse views are held on the subject by the natives, and in any case

THIS IS A BRITISH COLONY. and not a Chinese possession, and the seventh day of rest is the birthday of an Englishman. On the other hand I find that petitions in favor of such a law have been received by the Government bearing the signatures of 579 men who are being deprived of that birth-right, and 164 residents in this Colony who sympathize with them. I find that in the Treaty Ports of China a similar custom to this is in practically in force, and it is reserved for the English free port of Hongkong to be the most un-English of them all. I have not yet heard any argument that I could consider would justify this Government in taking the extraordinary course proposed. The Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance having passed this Council, and received the royal assent, I can be no party to undoing it. The Government therefore oppose the second reading of the Bill which is now before the House, and propose that the Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance should at least have a fair trial.

A division was then taken, when all present, excepting Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Ho Kai, voted against the second reading.

ADJOURNMENT. His Excellency intimated that, for the better consideration of the Opium Ordinance, the Council would adjourn until the 17th August.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaile*, Capt. W. G. Pearce, arrived from San Francisco and Yokohama this morning. The following telegrams are taken from our exchanges:—

LONDON, July 1st. A riotous affray occurred at Folkestone last night which at one time threatened serious consequences. The trouble arose from soldiers stationed in the streets of Folkestone, who collected in great numbers as to overpower the police, who were driven out of the streets. Excited by their success, the soldiers attacked the Town Hall with the intention of wrecking it when reinforcements came to the aid of the police and the rioters were put to flight. Forty arrests were made.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Bangkok, Siam, says that French troops have occupied the province of Luang Prabang, east of the Mekong river, hitherto a vassal State of Siam. The *Standard* supposes the occupation of Luang Prabang is a prelude to the eventual attempt by France to annex Siam, with the object, possibly, of assisting Russian designs on Eastern Asia. France has declined to sign a renewal of the North Sea Convention to prevent illicit traffic in alcohol among fishermen. This, combined with France's attitude toward the Brussels convention, is regarded as a return to England's attitude toward the Dreibund, and is likely to impede the settlement of the Newfoundland question.

The Odessa correspondent of the *News* says the Governors of Kiev, Podolia and Volhynia have issued a decree announcing that all foreigners in those provinces must either be naturalized citizens or leave the country. The decree is aimed at the numerous German colonies adjacent to the Austrian frontier.

In spite of the reported settlement of differences and in spite of the orders of the Shipbuilders' Union, several thousand Clyde iron men struck to-day against proposed reduction in wages.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says that Count von Munster has caused a denial to be published of the report that the late Emperor William had ever intended to dismiss Prince Bismarck.

PARIS, July 1st. M. De Lesseps' family is extremely anxious as to the outcome of the attack of nervous depression, from which the veteran engineer is suffering as a result of the criminal proceedings instituted against him.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Laur, Radical, attacked the Government for its failure to protect French subjects in Hayti. He referred to the killing of Rigaud, and said that Great Britain knew how to make herself respected better than France, and charged that Frenchmen in Hayti had to ask the assistance of the German Consul.

Foreign Minister Ribot flatly denied these statements, and said everyone who took refuge in the French consulate was protected. M. Rigaud's enrolment as a French citizen was an error, he being a Haytian subject. The striking of his name off the list, however, had not been communicated to the Haytian Government. France demanded reparation and Hayti entertained the demand, knowing that France would insist upon it.

This statement was received with applause, and the Chamber passed the order of the day. Fifteen houses were destroyed by fire to-day at Chateillon, north of Lake Bourget. Several persons were killed.

LONDON, July 1st. It is rumored the Government is about to issue a decree creating a forced currency for bank bills.

BUENOS AYRES, July 1st. Dr. Trigoyen has withdrawn from the contest for the Presidency.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1st. The *Novoye Vremya* to-day, commenting upon the renewal of the Dreibund, says: Unless France and Russia reply to this treaty shortly by concluding a formal alliance the central power of Europe will become too confident as to the impotence of their adversaries to enable the latter to counteract their ambitious designs, and they will consequently bring about events which will render a European war inevitable.

HAMBURG, July 1st. Herr Nissen of the Hamburg-American Packet Company in an interview to-day with reference to the visit of the Emperor William, said that after signing the Dreibund treaty the Emperor addressed him as follows: "I am able to impart to you the joyful news that yesterday evening the Dreibund was renewed for a further period of six years. Peace is thus again assured for a long time." Herr Nissen added that the announcement was received with the greatest joy on all sides.

AMSTERDAM, July 1st. The flotilla escorting the Emperor of Germany and his party arrived here to-day, accompanied by the Dutch squadron. Upon landing at the dock here the Emperor was received by the Queen, who is only 11 years of age, and by the Queen Regent Emma, Princess of Waldeck. The Queen and Queen Regent were surrounded by a brilliant gathering of Cabinet Ministers, army officers and municipal and other authorities.

The route leading from the landing place to the palace was lined with troops and crowded to its utmost with enthusiastic citizens. After passing an hour at the palace the Emperor drove through the city seemingly well pleased. A picturesque incident was the grand military tattoo by an orchestra of nearly 1000 men at 9 o'clock this evening in Dam square, rendering, "Hell dir in Siegen Kranz," which was remarkably impressive. The Emperor witnessed all this, after which a grand banquet was given at the palace.

ROME, July 2nd. The *Osservatore Romano* to-day strongly condemns the Dreibund as disturbing the public mind instead of insuring peace, and as guaranteeing to Freemasonry the violent possession of Rome, while making Italy the gendarme of Austria in Trieste and the gendarme of Germany in Alsace.

Dispatches from Naples give meagre details of a terrible accident which occurred yesterday on Mount Vesuvius, by which a Brazilian lost his life and his companion, also a Brazilian, was rescued with difficulty. Yesterday, in spite of a warning that it was unsafe to do so, two Brazilian tourists, accompanied by a guide, made the ascent, and while gazing into the crater the party was suddenly enveloped by a cloud of sulphurous smoke, which so stupefied the travellers that one of them staggered forward and fell head foremost into the crater. The guide in the mean time caught hold of the second traveler and half dragged, half pushed him into a position where the crater fumes could not affect him, thus saving the man's life.

The victim was Dr. Silva Jardim, a highly esteemed journalist of Rio Janeiro. He fell 170 feet sheer into the glowing lava. He leaves a wife and family.

BERLIN, July 2nd. Bismarck writes to the *Hamburger Nachrichten* that the *Reichswehr*, in recently denying that the Imperial Government asked the federal authorities to use their authority to influence the newspapers against him, is evidently badly informed and unaware of the Government's correspondence with the authorities of the federal states on the subject. The Prince is understood to refer especially to Bavaria. The letter is tantamount to a defiance of the Government.

A terrible storm of thunder, hail and rain passed over a large part of Germany last night, causing immense damage to property and loss of life in the villages of Suchtel, near Dusseldorf, and Rademacher and Sittard. In the Crefeld district thirteen bodies have been taken from the ruins of houses. It is too soon now to estimate the total number of lives lost.

At Saint Ruprecht, near Gratz, the capital of Styria in Austria, a waterspout burst over the town with fearful force, sweeping away the cabins of two peasants and drowning nine of the inmates.

PARIS, July 2nd. The *Matin* to-day declares the new treaty of the so-called Dreibund suppressed three clauses of the first treaty as follows: First, the clause which compelled Italy to send three army corps to the Alpine frontier in the event of a Franco-German war; second, the clause compelling Austria to station troops on the Russian frontier in the event of a Russo-German war; and third, the clause fixing the minimum peace forces of Italy and Austria. The three powers, however, according to the *Matin* mutually guarantee the integrity of their respective territories.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the new wine duties recommended by the Customs Committee. The duties are as follows: 1 franc 50 centimes as the maximum and 70 centimes as the minimum per degree for each hectoliter up to 12 degrees.

Prince Dolgoroukoff, recently Governor of Moscow, died in this city yesterday evening. It seems he left Russia some time ago, practically an exile. The Prince owed Jews large sums of money, and because of this he was disposed to be lenient toward them. This the Czar did not like, so he appointed his brother as Governor, and it is believed, exiled Dolgoroukoff.

It is semi-officially denied that French troops have occupied the province of Luang Prabang, a vassal state of Siam. Inquiry into this maladministration of the Panama canal affairs promises to be most comprehensive. De Lesseps has declared that he courts inquiry, but he will probably get more than he or his colleagues may desire. The soundest financial organ in France, the *Economiste Francaise*, has denounced the Panama affair as "The greatest financial scandal of the nineteenth century," and demands a trial of the parties responsible for the absorption of 1,500,000,000 francs snatched from the savings of small capitalists, many of whom have been ruined and numbers of whom are dead through despair. The paper declares that the series of blunders, the failure of which shares of capital were issued, were fictitious, and that many millions were squandered in bribing the French press.

The papers were hired to seduce by fallacious statements small capitalists to invest, while millions were more appropriated by members of the council of administration having a community of interests with certain of the promoters.

LONDON, July 2nd. The *New* Berlin dispatch says it is rumored the German Government has promised the influence of German gunners to assist Italy in her financial difficulties as an inducement for her to adhere to the Dreibund. The formal adherence of England is a question, but her tacit support is recognized as extremely valuable, as in the event of war in Europe the central powers would be dependent upon the British colonies and America for corn and meat, the fleets of the Dreibund being too weak to cope with the allied fleets of France and Russia.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says an agreement has been negotiated that the signatures to the Dreibund treaty should be attached there instead of at Vienna as formerly. The new alliance is based upon three treaties, the new one being between Austria and Italy. The *Times's* Vienna correspondent, referring to the postal congress, says that it is regrettable that, owing to Germany's opposition, the two American proposals were rejected—those for the creation of international postage stamps, and for the free passage of mails from country to country. Germany opposed the first proposal on the ground that the difference in exchange might lead to wholesale speculation in stamps.

Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, says that the Government is willing to advance \$250,000 to British Columbia in order to promote the emigration of desirable families from the Highlands of Scotland to British Columbia. The Irish Land bill has passed the committee stage in the House of Lords.

KROSAUQUA (In.), July 2nd. A terrible tragedy was enacted at John Warner's farm, eleven miles east of this city last evening. Albert Zernipsky, an eighteen-year-old youth, had been paying attention to a daughter of Warner's, Miss Rilla, but while the latter treated him kindly, his affection was not reciprocated. Last night the young woman again declined his proffer of marriage, and Zernipsky pulled out a revolver, and fired, the ball taking effect in the girl's left jaw, but not producing a fatal wound. Miss Warner's screams brought her brother into the room. Zernipsky re-entered the room with a rifle while the brother was dressing his sister's wound and fired two more shots, one taking effect in young Warner's breast and a second crashing into his brain, killing him instantly. Zernipsky then made his escape in the darkness, and up to this time has eluded the officers who are in pursuit. The girl will recover.

BRUSSELS, July 2nd. The delegates of the powers signing the Anti-Slavery act have prolonged the time of adjournment in order to give France a chance to reconsider. The American Minister said that although his Government had not ratified the act as yet, it was deeply interested in the subject.

AMSTERDAM, July 2nd. Advice from Surinam, Dutch Guinea, say Professor Pakke, the Redemptivist father, who devoted his life for the past twenty-five years to nursing the lepers of that colony, died of leprosy.

MONTREAL, July 2nd. A tremendous sensation has been caused among Roman Catholics by the curbing, by the Rev. Father Savard, a Redemptivist of the temporary chapel erected by 200 Catholics of the parish of Massimongue, who were dissatisfied with the site of the new parish church. While they were at prayers Father Savard entered the chapel and implored them to return to the church. On their refusing to do so he pronounced the customary anathema on the church. Many women fainted in the scene which followed, and several men assaulted the priest and ejected him.

GLASGOW, July 2nd. This morning 3,500 additional Clyde iron men struck against the proposed reduction of wages.

VIENNA, July 2nd. A waterspout in the vicinity of Murau, Styria, to-day, destroyed two villages and caused the loss of twelve lives.

DUBLIN, July 2nd. The Irish Roman Catholic bishops have reaffirmed the declaration that Parnell is unfit to be the leader of the Irish people, and that he is unworthy of the confidence of Roman Catholics. They call upon Irishmen to repudiate him.

BOSTON, July 2nd. Captain Lloyd of the schooner *Abano* has brought a fleet to St. Johns, from Captain Lawler, who is crossing the ocean in the *dry Sea Serpent*, in which he is well and in good spirits. The letter is dated "ninety-five miles off Boston light. June 24th."

LONDON, July 3rd. Whatever may be the meaning of the Emperor's presence here, no foreign potentate was ever received with similar elaborate preparations. The squadron which is to salute the yacht to-morrow is the pick of the British navy. Along the railroad route every station is a mass of floral and flag decorations.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Governor of Yunnan and Kweichow, Wong Wen-zou, reports to the Throne, in a memorial dated the 19th of the moon, that most of the officers in the army under his jurisdiction are in the habit of receiving bribes, and never do their duty properly. The Governor prays that the officers in fault be degraded.

While a government topographical survey was being made in the Shanang province of Chikiang, some country people took offence and maltreated the surveying party and his staff. Runners sent to make arrests also met with resistance and were completely routed. The village elders called a meeting and proposed a compromise which was accepted by the authorities.

During last year H. E. Sheng, Taotai of Cheloo, distinguished himself by his energy in collecting funds for the relief of distress caused by the floods in Shantung province, he himself subscribing Tls. 1,000 towards the same object. In consequence of this charity, Chang Yao, the Provincial Governor, has petitioned the Throne, praying that a high decoration be conferred on Sheng, which has been approved.

At Huachang, on the Grand Canal, near Taikiangpu, there is great want of rain. Water is very scarce, even the usual stagnant pools being dry. The City Commandant has ordered soldiers to rig up a water drawing machine and work it. By this means water is being sent up to the city. The soldiers are devouring the crops and vegetables. Detachments of troops are now detailed to fight and exterminate these pests.

A member of the Fukien Secret Revolutionary Society was caught in Chow-shu. On his trial he stoutly refused to implicate his comrades or to say where the headquarters of the society are. He explained that though the plans of the society had failed yet he did content with the feeling that he had done something. He laughed aloud and stamped his confession with his thumb doused in ink. The authorities are doing their best to unearth the den of the secret revolutionists.

A new rifle has lately been turned out of the Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai, for which a very great penetrative power is claimed. The manager has sent two of the guns to Li Hong-chang for inspection. I sent them in turn to the Director of the Tientsin Naval College with a request that he might make a report thereon. The report must have been most satisfactory for the Viceroy has sanctioned the manufacture of a considerable number of the rifles, and ordered that they be distributed amongst the soldiers.

Along the Yang-king-pang, between the Honan and Shantung bridges, there are great numbers of flower opium dens, about which all sorts of loafers and idlers thickenly congregate, to the great annoyance of passers-by. The vagabonds attack people frequently and are continually maltreating the poor folk without any cause whatever, but for the object of creating confusion in which they may steal things. A few Siles of European constables stationed in the locality would be of great use in putting down this nuisance.

The leaders in both Native papers, commenting on the decision recently come to by both Municipal Councils, with respect to women frequenting opium-shops, say there is no use what-

ever in keeping women and girls out of the opium-shops if they do not prohibit them visiting the tea-houses also. There are many shops for the sale of both tea and opium, and the action of the Council only applies to the opium department, so the women simply go over to the tea side of the house where they carry on with the young men more scandalously than ever. On the other hand, the business of those establishments which are only opium-houses, is quite ruined, while that of the tea-shops flourishes. Perhaps the Councils may see their way later on to issue the very desirable prohibition against the frequenting of tea-houses by women, who are like attractive signboards, and lure by a magnetic influence young men to their destruction in those dens of vice.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 23rd. Yesterday we had more talk of rebellions. The story was that a large band of thousands of bandits under the leadership of a son of Li Chang-shou, an old rebel chief, had crossed into Hupoh from Honan. They had burned many houses, and captured the city of Maching, putting the mandarin in charge to death. To-day the story has shrunk considerably. The thousands have become thirty or forty robbers whose depredations were carried on in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, just over the border. They had taken, not Maching, but three and twenty wheelbarrows, which were slowly wending their way towards Hankow, in charge of Whangpi barrowmen. The houses burned down were some roadside inns, and the robbers had taken themselves off to the mountains. It is impossible to say that this is the truth, and the whole truth, but such incidents are not unusual in that locality; and it was the arrival of the people who had been plundered which filled the town with talk.

To-day a meeting of landrenters, originally called for the 1st inst., was held in the court room of the British Consulate, in order to elect a member of the Municipal Council in place of Mr. H. Whistler gone home; and to give residents an opportunity of making suggestions regarding the defence of the settlement, police, and sanitary matters, etc. There were eighteen landrenters and residents present; Council C. T. Gardner occupying the chair. As only one gentleman, Mr. C. W. Gordon, had been proposed, he was declared a duly elected Municipal Councillor.

Mr. A. E. Reynell, Chairman of the Council, informed the meeting that in consequence of the recent troubles, the approaching triennial examination of the British Consulate, in order to elect a member of the Municipal Council in place of Mr. H. Whistler gone home; and to give residents an opportunity of making suggestions regarding the defence of the settlement, police, and sanitary matters, etc. There were eighteen landrenters and residents present; Council C. T. Gardner occupying the chair. As only one gentleman, Mr. C. W. Gordon, had been proposed, he was declared a duly elected Municipal Councillor.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. H. W. Andrews, American Consul, to state the arrangements which had been made by the defence committee, reminding that it was of the first importance the public should know what was being done, and that naval and other authorities were deeply interested in such information. Mr. Andrews said the signal alarm would be the firing of three guns, and the honours of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Molchopoff, Pechnatoff & Co. were the safety stations, to which all ladies and children were to be immediately conducted. A list had been made of all the residents, and men told off for each house from which ladies and children would have to be brought. Copies of these arrangements would shortly be distributed. If a suitable alarm were available the non-combatants would be placed on board, and these once in safety the others would proceed to clear the coast. For this purpose there was at their disposal a force of 92 men, with fire-arms of various sorts. Of these only 33 were rifles with bayonets, and an effort would be made to get more, and if obtained the present organisation might be made permanent. It would also be very advisable to have a machine gun; all these statements gave much gratification.

A question put by Mr. S. Smith to the Chairman, as to whether anything further was being done with regard to getting the Wusuh rioters duly punished, led the Chairman to state in reply that the matter had been under consideration, and the Viceroy had agreed that a re-trial must be held, and eight men were already in custody who would be tried in the presence of his deputy, the Rev. S. Brumfit and Mr. Miles. The Viceroy had also offered a reward for the apprehension of other rioters, or for information regarding them. According to the Chinese code, all persons found guilty of taking part in riots, which are attended with fatal result, are liable to the death penalty; for those convicted of incendiarism the punishment was too blows and three years' banishment. These penalties the authorities were prepared to enforce. As to the mandarin who had refused to give any aid to the ladies in their extremity, one had been already degraded, and the other, the Erh fu, was to be degraded, and he, the Consul, would insist that the reason why should be made known by proclamation. There was no doubt but the two men already executed were amongst the most guilty. They had been tried in the presence of his deputy, the Rev. Mr. Brumfit, who was satisfied they were ringleaders, and the heads had been recognized by witnesses afterwards.

Mr. John desired that there should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting an expression of their sense of the great tact, ability, patience, and tenacity of purpose shown by the Consul in the conduct of this most difficult matter, which the meeting was most willing to do, but the Consul begged them not to.

There was some further conversation as to the obtaining of more arms, and whether, as at Shanghai, a grant might not be obtainable from the British Government. Also as to how a machine gun might be got, and the desirability of having a steam fire engine which, it was thought, would be a machine which in an emergency might prove as useful as a gun. This latter the Council were authorized by the meeting to purchase, and the arms matter was left in their hands. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

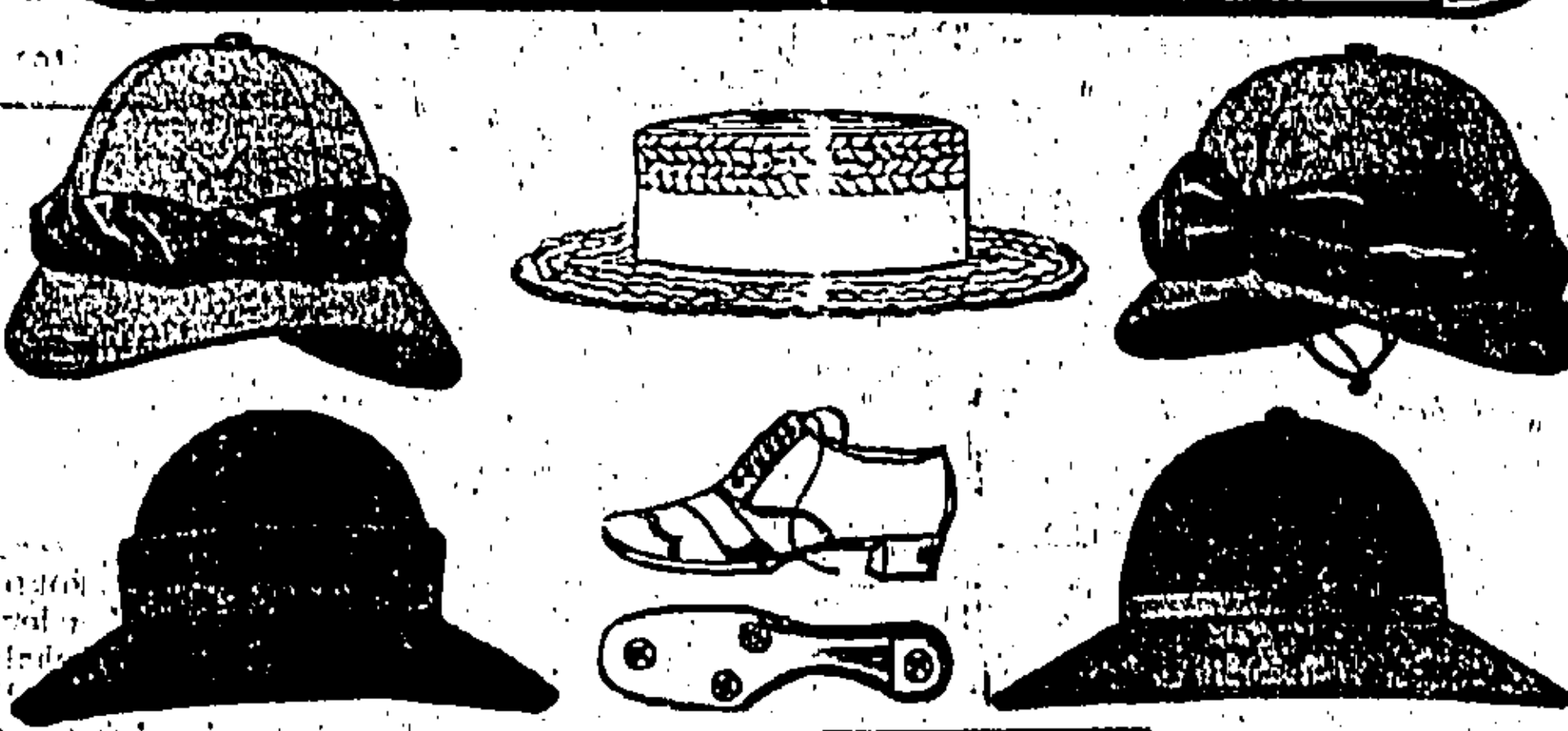
All is now quiet in this centre. The heat is in the nineties, and the river within three feet of being bund full.—N. C. Daily News.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 23rd. The city is all astir with the news of the uprising in the north of the province. The facts are, as usual in China, kept as secret as possible for fear of a panic; but where news is bottled up in forty-eight different yamens, the cork is apt to come out. Apparently the insurgents started from the Honan border, and have moved through Ma-tsun Hsien to Chien Hsien in the Hubei-chow Prefecture. Amidst conflicting reports it is difficult to lift the truth. A Hsien magistrate has been killed; possibly a city wall damaged; probably the insurgents are hungry and are in search of food rather than anything more serious.

Intimations.



Queen's Road, and Duddell Street.

The leader's name is mentioned as that of the son of one of the better known bandits of the days after the Taiping rebellion, but that may be mere conjecture. Certain it is that a certain number of country folk have fled here for refuge. Soldiers have been sent to the scene of disturbance; no doubt the rising will be quelled with mercifully little loss of life. The bad crops in many parts will render us liable to these outbreaks.

Chinese officialdom is not prone to err on the side of fastidious mercy. A man was arrested at Wusuh a fortnight ago; he is not supposed to be connected with the riot, but is said to belong to the Kiao Hui. The Hupohow Commandant stood off his ears and after a day or two sent him to Wuchang with a string through his collarbone.

There has been a striking instance of rapid sainthood here during the last few weeks. A Taoist nun stationed herself near the Viceroy's yamen, beating her wooden drum incessantly; she professed to be from Canton and to be claiming from His Excellency the discharge of an unpaid temple subscription. Meanwhile the report spread that she had wonderful healing powers. The Viceroy hearing of the affair after a while ordered her away under the care of the city guard. She tried to drown herself, but was thrice rescued; then under the care of two soldiers and two runners, who were charged with preventing her from further mischief, she resorted to a ministry of healing, through the help of a little wooden idol. The people came in crowds and for days past an open place near the Viceroy's College has been thronged from morning to night with maimed, lame, halt, and blind. Incense sellers thronged to the spot and have driven a roaring—and cracking—trade. The nun would take a cup of water from a public stirrup, stir up some incense ash inside, breathe on the mixture and give an infallible cure for any miscellaneous disease. Little apples, breathed on, have been especially popular for convenience of carriage to the homes of the sick. The aggregate fees have been very considerable and of course have been shared with the escort, who claimed that their presence gave official sanction to the lady healer. An unfortunate difference as to cash led to the arrest by the runner of a young gentleman, who proved to be a son of the Literary Chancellor, and the district magistrate finding out the fraud dealt very summarily with the soldiers. Sainthood however appears to be established and to be unshaken by this little incident; it will simply move its theatre of operations. Many a temple has owed its origin to similar chance developments of money. Meanwhile processions go banging and drumming through the streets to get rid of noxious vapours and diseases engendered by drought.—N. C. Daily News.

T'SINGKIANG P'U. (FROM A CORRESPONDENT.) July 20th. To be just to the Chinese let it be said to their credit that no placards have appeared; and though the authority for our last report to that effect was an official, the said authority has proved totally unreliable. Two years ago there were one or two incendiary placards, but they were supposed to be got out by a crazy man and no attention was paid to them.

Some days ago a missionary on his way to Chinkiang was set upon while in his boat by a mob at a small town between Paoting and Kaoyu, and but for the protection of the military he would certainly have been injured. The soldiers were on guard through the night, and prevented the repeated attempts of the mob by land and water to get at the foreigner. At Yangchow the same foreigner was driven away from his landing place and had to tie up by the side of a guard boat.

We have had good soaking rains every few days for some time past; a double blessing intended by our kind heavenly father in killing the locusts as well as making the ground to bring forth. The fall crops, beans and sweet potatoes, are planted and give fair promise of preventing famine this year. During the drought the Taoist, who is religiously inclined, was aided in his efforts to obtain rain. He had one of the iron tablets, recently referred to by your Shanghai correspondent, brought down, and wearing coarse clothes and straw shoes, with a willow wreath on his head, he twice daily walked to the temple to pray for rain. After some days the iron tablet was passed on to Whalan, proving unsatisfactory for this section of the country; then nine Buddhist and nine Taoist priests were employed to pray, and to make them more earnest and zealous in their praying they were not allowed any shelter but were made to stand out in the hot sun all day. This novel plan must have been anything but pleasant to the Buddhist priests with their shaven heads. These priests were in have 500 cash each per day and five taels each when rain came.

A good story is told in our *hien* of a bannerman by the name of Ch'ong. Every ten days during the drought, he issued proclamations forbidding the slaughtering of animals for only two days at a time. At first these proclamations were very mild, but later on read thus: "Obeying the repeated entreaties of heaven, Sheng-t'ing, and all such animals, must not be slaughtered nor must there be any barter in them. Chickens, ducks, fish and shrimp must not be sold for food. Onions and garlic must not be eaten. Let no one lightly or negligently regard this. If anyone purposely disregard this proclamation he will be brought before the magistrate, beaten and made to wear the cage." Before the parts of this proclamation was dry, the Hsien's cook entered the yamen with some fish, but he was challenged, examined and the fish found on him. Although the runners were told that the fish was

for the Hsien, they turned a deaf ear, and reminding the cook of the cast-iron proclamation, relieved him of the fish. The cook duly reported the matter to the Hsien; and the two runners, who dared to carry out his own proclamation, were beaten and made to refund the 200 cash paid out for the fish.

With such an example from an official, is it any wonder proclamations do not have their desired effect?—N. C. Daily News.

TWO MEN WRONG—ONE MAN RIGHT.

"You will be in kingdom-come in less than twelve months!"

"You can't live three years!"

"You are not going to die!"

These three prophecies were addressed to the same man. The last one had the most comfort in it, yet he couldn't tell which had the most inspiration. Here's the story. It isn't pleasant reading at first, but it "comes out" all right, as the children say. Perhaps it's better to let our friend tell it himself. We all like the pronoun "I," don't we? why an autobiography is never dull. This, reader is a butcher of Auckland, N.Z., and his style is so clear and good, it needs no editing.

He says: "Some five years ago, when lifting a quarter of beef, I noticed a remarkable soreness in the small of my back. I called a doctor, gave up business, and took to my bed. He prescribed a lotion to be rubbed in around the region of the kidneys. This was done, and I remained in bed several days, suffering excruciating agony. At last, having examined the kidney secretion, the doctor said, 'You have Bright's disease, and will be in kingdom-come in less than twelve months.'"

Never believing I had Bright's disease, I thought, however, it would be as well to insure my life. On examination, the company's physician refused to take me for life insurance, saying, "You can't live three years."

About three months afterwards I was again seized with a severe attack, and went about more dead than alive. Finally I broke down and again took to my bed, as was supposed, for the last time. I sold one of my businesses, so as not to leave too many affairs for my wife to superintend, made my will, and explained to my wife what to do in case of my death. I can well remember her listening with tears in her eyes to what she believed were my last instructions. I then lingered for some weeks, waiting for death to free me from my suffering—taking whatever medicines were prescribed, but deriving little or no relief.

One evening a friend called, and we talked over my case and the very serious turn it had taken. Presently he said, "You are not going to die. Have you tried Selig's Syrup yet?"

I confessed that I had not. In fact, I had religiously followed the instructions of my medical advisers. My friend persuaded me to try Selig's Syrup, and I began at once taking two or three doses according to the directions. In about a week I felt a little more life in me, and after having finished the second bottle I was convinced that improvement had fairly set in. I continued taking the Syrup until I had consumed ten bottles, then went downstairs to work again, still using the Syrup. After having taken from eight to twenty bottles altogether, I found myself entirely well. It is now four years since I took my last dose of Mother Selig's Syrup for Bright's disease of the kidneys, and I have suffered no symptoms of kidney complaint since.

(Signed) ROBERT H. HUTTON, Butcher, Wellington Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

We print Mr. Hutchinson's statement as he wrote it, yet it is not probable that his malady was actually Bright's disease, as that is a degeneration or destruction of the substance of the kidneys, and difficult, if not impossible, to cure. What he really suffered from was, no doubt, a debilitated state of the system, originating in indigestion and dyspepsia, with severe kidney symptoms, as is often the case. When we remember that nearly all maladies, including rheumatism, gout, constipation, liver complaint, heart disease, &c., are in some way connected with arising from fermented food in the digestive tract, we can see why Mother Selig's Syrup is a vigorous over so great a variety of apparently diverse diseases. And because of the one source of these complaints, serious and often fatal mistakes are made in the diagnosis and in the treatment. The point to emphasize is this: If you have indigestion, constipation, and Bright's disease, or any other disease, try Selig's Syrup. Generally what seems like them is a group of symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia. It is always best to take the advice of Mr. Hutchinson's friend when he said, "You are not going to die; try Selig's Syrup."—[Advt.]

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF MILLINERY, DRAPERY, &c.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by the Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd., to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 6th August, 1891, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street, Without Reserve.

THE SURPLUS OF MESSRS. B. FAIRALL & Co.'s STOCK-IN-TRADE.

Comprising SILKS, SATINS, DRESS MATERIALS, COSTUME LENGTHS, RAIN COATS, LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, SILK JERSEYS and BLOUSES, LACE FLOUNCINGS, MILLINERY, HOSIERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, BOOTS and SHOES.

A large quantity of other GOODS to clear.

A consignment of SEWING MACHINES. The above will be on view on Wednesday p.m. Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 31st July, 1891.

To-day's Advertisements.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

WILLARD THE OPERA COMPANY.
THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 1st August.

Plaque's Favorite Opera
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

LAST PERFORMANCE!!!

The Company leaving per P. & O. steamer
Pentstemon.

Plan now Open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh,
Limited.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1035]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"SACHSEN."

Captain H. Sommer, carrying the German Mails
for Europe, &c., will leave on SUNDAY
MORNING, the 2nd August, at Daylight,
instead of as previously notified.

The Mails close at the Post-Office to-morrow
night, at 5 p.m. (Late Letters from 5.30 to 5.50
p.m.) there will be no Supplementary Mail at the
Post-Office on Sunday. Correspondence may
be posted on board until time of departure.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1035]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
"GAELIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1035]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTUR-
ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEET-
ING to be held TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
the 1st August, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the
purpose of passing Special Resolutions as per
notice sent out on 20th July, 1891.

By Order,
SHEWAN & Co.,
Temporary General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1035]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEET-
ING to be held TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
the 1st August, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the
purpose of passing Special Resolutions as per
notice sent out on 23rd July, 1891.

By Order,
SHEWAN & Co.,
Temporary General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1035]

THE SHAMPOO HOTEL AND LAND
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following
SHARES in the above Company were
on the 24th June, 1891, Declared FORFEITED
by the Board of Directors for Non-payment of
Calls due on them in accordance with the
powers given in the Company's Articles of
Association:-
Nos. 76/95, 161/210, 311/350, 411/450, 466/485,
541/539, 579/588, 594/725, 799/1174, 1250/1284,
1335/1445, 1700/1799, 1835/1849, 1875/1934,
2035/2084 and 2115.

By Order,
C. MOONEY,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1035]

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above
named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY next,
the 3rd August, at 10 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1891. [1065]

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.

L. MALLOY,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [1035]

NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF THREE THOUSAND COPIES
OF
"THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE
EASTERN SEAS."
(By W. Debevoise, Director of Hongkong
Observatory).

THIS useful work has been re-written and
greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by
lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons
of late years.

The pamphlet is issued at One Dollar, and
may be obtained from
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong,
Land, Crawford & Co.,
G. Falconer & Co.,
C. J. Gifford & Co.,
T. Blackhead & Co.,
Messrs. Herbert & Co.,
More & Goldman,
M. W. Brown,
The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.,
Mr. M. F. Silva, Central,
Messrs. de Mello & Co., Macao,
Mr. N. Mottis, Amoy,
Messrs. Hodge & Co., Foochow,
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai,
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama,
Rev. S. J. Smith, Bangkok,
Messrs. Bayly & Co., Ltd., Singapore,
Messrs. Arnold & Co., Ltd., Penang & London.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
Peters' Hill,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1891.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW,
the 1st August, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1891. [1035]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,
IN BANKRUPTCY.

Re ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

TELEGRAPHIC Instructions have been
received from Mr. GEORGE WARREN,
Official Receiver, High Court of Justice, London,
authorizing the undersigned to act on his behalf
in all matters pertaining to the above estate. All
Creditors of the said firm at Hongkong are
hereby requested to forward particulars of their
claims to the undersigned, and all Debtors to
the said firm are hereby notified that payment
may only be made to the undersigned.
Dated this 15th day of July, 1891.
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS.

1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to
produce all styles of Portraits in any weather.
CABINETS from \$5 a dozen.
CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black &
White.
IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the
Coast Ports are always ready.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1891. [1035]

NOTICE.

JAYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale
of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and large Orders.
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [1035]

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [1035]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be on hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Undersigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1891. [1035]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly styled A. WONG, and latterly
assistant to Dr. ROBERTS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.).

CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [1035]

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 16, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [1035]

Dr. Knorr's

ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults, 15 to 25 grains, (fr.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-
COUGH, and many other complaints. It is
also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-
mended by the Medical Faculty, To be had from
every respectable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for
DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each tin
bears the inventor's signature, "DR. KNORR"
in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China
Express, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents
for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong, 24th May, 1891.

Hotels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. OSBORNE begs to announce that this
"convenient half-way House on Shau-
kei Road is now open."

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View,
and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite
the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can
be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1035]

THE SHAMPOO HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive
Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Room, and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in capital
condition.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c., of the best
quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1035]

To be Let.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 18, PRAYA
CENTRAL, splendidly suited for SHIPPING
OFFICES, having a commanding view over the
entire Harbour. Rent \$50 per month.

Apply to the Manager,
CARMICHAEL & Co., LIMITED,
18, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1891. [1035]

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT, No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on
is to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. [1035]

TO LET.

NO. 29, MOSQUE JUNCTION.

Apply to
W. PETERSON,
German Tavern.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1891. [1035]

TO LET.

ROOMS in Poddie's Street lately occupied by
Dr. Jordan.

Suitable for offices or Bedrooms.

Apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [1035]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A T. Bonham Road, "RHEDA," a SIX
ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Tennis
Court.

J. M. BASA,
No. 25, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1891. [1035]

TO BE LET.

THE Premises now in our occupation, known
as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," in Queen's
Road Central.

Possession from 1st July next.

For further particulars, apply to
THE MARINER FURNITURE CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1891. [1035]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 5 ROOMS, including Bath-
rooms, Tennis Courts. Good view and
healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32 a
month.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1891. [1035]

TO BE LET.

NO. 1, RICHMOND TERRACE, 5 Rooms,
Bathrooms, Kitchen, Yard, and Coolie
quarters. Commanding View.

A GOODVIEW, Wild Dell Building, Wanchai
Road, opposite Bakery.

For further particulars, Apply to
THE SECRETARY,
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

HOUSES at Mountain View, near Flunkett's
Gap Hill District, consisting of 1. a 6
large dwelling, roomy with every convenience;
2. a 4 roomed house both sides of the island
and garden, comfortable and healthy.

Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary,
The Austin Arms Hotel,
and
Building Company, Ltd.

25 & 26, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1891. [1035]

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES No. 7, Praya Central, lately
occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. The
whole by flat, or single rooms suitable for
Offices and Dwelling.

Apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Hongkong, 20th June, 1891. [1035]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Laporte
& Co.'s Premises.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1890. [1035]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 2nd day of August,
at Daylight, the Company's Steamship
"SACHSEN," Captain H. Sommer, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m.
Specie and Parcels until 4 p.m. on the 1st
August. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board;
they must be left at the Agent's Office). Con-
tents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation,
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1891.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN,
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA,
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRIN-
DISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH, AND
LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-
BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LAY'D AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"KAISAR-I-HIND," Captain F. W. Atkinson,
with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this Port for LONDON, via BOMBAY, and
SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 6th
August, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) till the Office until
4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for
London will be conveyed via Bombay without
transhipment, arriving one week later than by
the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Tea will be sent either via Bombay or
Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and
PASSENGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-
quested to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for
Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [1035]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH NEW YORK, OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT
YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

China Saturday 22nd Aug.
City of Peking Tuesday 15th Sept.
City of Rio de Janeiro Thursday 8th Oct.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA on SATURDAY, the 22nd Aug.
at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To San Francisco (Vancouver).
Victoria, Esquimaux, New
Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.,
To Liverpool and London 325.00
To Paris and Bremen 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg 335.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return
tickets to San Francisco will be issued at fol-
lowing rates:—

4 months \$337.50
12 months \$525.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of
re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers